



⑯ Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



⑯ Publication number: 0 405 741 A2

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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

㉑ Application number: 90305395.7

㉑ Int. Cl. 5: G11B 11/10

㉒ Date of filing: 18.05.90

㉓ Priority: 29.06.89 US 373939

㉔ Date of publication of application:
02.01.91 Bulletin 91/01

㉕ Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

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CORPORATION

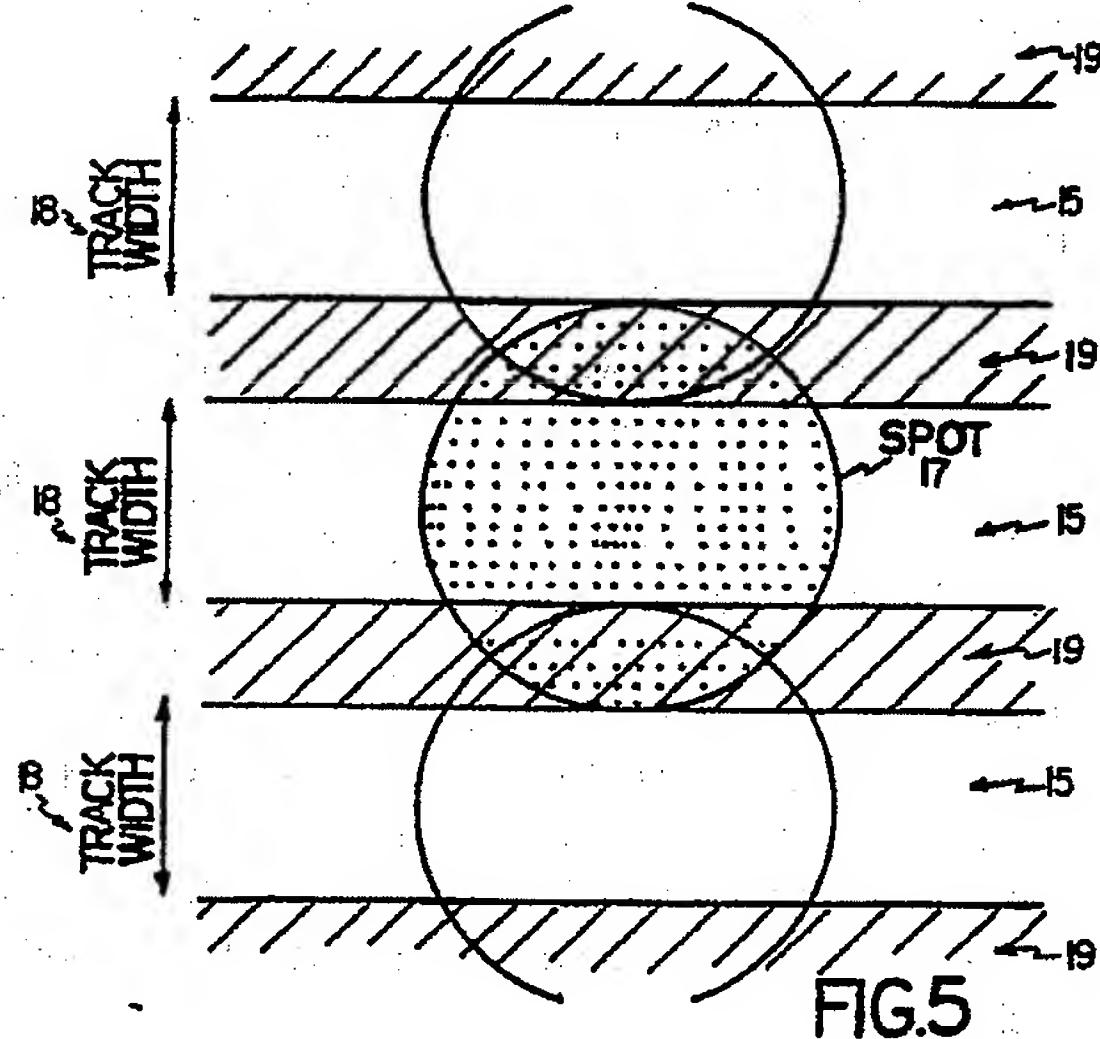
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㉙ Method for increasing track density of magneto-optical storage media.

㉚ An optical data storage medium has, on one face, a recording track and a non-recording track for high-density magneto-optical recording. The media is manufactured by sputtering magnetic material onto a surface with alternating tracks of rough and smooth textures. Alternatively, the media may be manufactured by depositing a coating of hydrogenated carbon composition and exposing the coating to ion bombardment, or by sputtering or angular deposition of magnetic material onto a corrugated surface.



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METHOD FOR INCREASING TRACK DENSITY OF MAGNETO-OPTICAL STORAGE MEDIA**Background of the Invention**

This invention relates to techniques for increasing the density of recorded digital information on magneto-optical storage media.

The exploding demand for computer memory has propelled current research in memory systems in the direction of magneto-optical (M-O) technology. The M-O medium, typically in the form of a disk, comprises a thin magnetic layer covered with a relatively thick transparent coating. Digital information is stored in the M-O medium by locally magnetized regions or "domains" in the magnetic layer of one polarity or another corresponding to "1's" and "0's". While the information is thus retained magnetically in a manner analogous to conventional magnetic media, the writing and reading processes usually involve laser beams. M-O writing is thermally assisted. A pulsed laser beam is focused through the transparent overcoat onto the surface of the magnetic layer. The coercivity of the magnetic media exposed to the beam is temporarily lowered by the heat induced by the laser pulse, enabling the local orientation of the magnetic domains to be redirected by means of a magnetic field. Reading is accomplished through Kerr or Faraday rotation of the angle of polarization of a low power (non-heating) incident laser beam (ordinarily supplied by the same laser used in writing). Depending on the local orientation of the magnetic media, the polarization angle of the reflected beam rotates slightly clockwise or counterclockwise. This shift in the polarization angle determines whether the cell contains a "1" or a "0".

A known magneto-optical drive system is shown in Fig. 1. The diskette 10 is written and read by means of a focused laser beam 12. The beam 13 is focused by lens 14. As shown in Fig. 2, disk 10 contains, in a radial recording region 16 of one face 15, a spiral track of spaced magnetic domains. Alternatively, the recording region 16 can carry plural concentric circular tracks. As shown in Fig. 3, the track width 18 must be equal to or greater than the width of the intense portions of the focused laser beam 17 to avoid interference between domains in adjacent turns of the spiral magnetic track.

Summary of The Invention

A general feature of the invention is an optical

data storage medium, one medium face having interleaved tracks. At least one track is a recording track, and at least one other is a non-recording track. In this embodiment of the invention, the recording track and non-recording track do not intersect. The recording track is responsive to a recording signal for recording information by modulation of a physical property of the face of the medium other than reflectivity, and the non-recording track region is less responsive to the recording signal.

Another general feature of the invention is a magneto-optical disk having recording and non-recording tracks. The recording track comprises a continuous spiral through a given radial width of one disk face, and the non-recording track comprises a continuous spiral through the same radial width of this disk face.

Another general feature of the invention is an optical data storage apparatus having a storage medium and a mechanism for producing a light beam. The storage medium has recording and non-recording tracks as set forth above. The beam and the medium are embodied such that the cross-track width of the medium area swept out by the intense portion of the beam, added to the recording track width, is less than twice the recording track pitch.

Another feature of the invention is a method of manufacture of an optical data storage medium. This method comprises the steps of: providing a medium comprised of substantially inert material with respect to a given physical measurement; producing, on at least one medium face, regions denoted by varying elevations above the medium face; depositing, on the medium face, reactive material with respect to the physical measurement, such that at least one of the denoted regions accumulates substantially less reactive material than one other region.

Another feature of the invention is the method of manufacture of a magneto-optical storage medium as set forth above, where the denoted regions comprise continuous, non-intersecting tracks denoted by textured and smooth areas, substantially V-shaped grooves and flat ridges, or square grooves and flat ridges. In the latter case, the reactive material deposition is performed in accordance with a deposition angle, such that the grooves accumulate substantially less material than the ridges.

Another feature of the invention is a method of manufacture of an optical data storage medium. A medium comprised of substantially inert material with respect to a given physical measurement is

provided. Reactive material with respect to the physical measurement is deposited on one medium face. A coating of a hydrogenated carbon composition (HCC) is formed above the reactive material, and the HCC coating is exposed to ion bombardment or implantation along continuous non-intersecting tracks such that the exposed tracks become substantially more absorbing to light.

Other advantages and features will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments and from the claims.

Description of The Preferred Embodiments

We first briefly describe the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a laser beam illuminating a prior art magneto-optical diskette as viewed in perspective.

FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic top view of a prior art magneto-optical diskette showing the basic geometry of a spiral recording track structure.

FIG. 3 is a schematic representation of the relative sizes of prior art magneto-optical domain tracks and the intense portions of the laser beam.

FIG. 4 is a diagrammatic top view of a magneto-optical medium showing the basic geometry of a dual-track structure.

FIG. 5 is a schematic representation of the relative sizes of magneto-optical domain tracks and the intense portions of the laser beam.

FIG. 6A is a plot of the spacial intensity of the laser beam versus displacement.

FIG. 6B is a plot of the spacial intensity of the laser beam as it illuminates a disk having a dual track structure.

FIGS. 7A through 7C are diagrams illustrating the manufacture of a dual-track textured medium surface.

FIG. 7D is a schematic sectional view showing the sputtering of magnetic material on a textured medium to form dual tracks.

FIGS. 7E and 7F are schematic sectional views showing a layer of a hydrogenated carbon composition on an optical medium forming dual tracks of differing absorption.

FIG. 8 is a schematic sectional view showing the sputtering of magnetic material onto a corrugated medium surface.

FIGS. 9 and 10 are schematic sectional views showing the angular deposition of magnetic material onto a corrugated medium surface.

FIG. 11 is a diagrammatic top view of an alternative embodiment of a magneto-optical diskette.

FIG. 12 is a diagrammatic top view of a magneto-optical storage card.

Structure

The embodiments of the invention described below are envisioned primarily for use in conjunction with magneto-optical disk technology. However, the invention is generally applicable to other optical disk technologies, such as phase transition, write once, and read only, including audio CD.

As seen in Fig. 1, a known magneto-optical diskette is written and read by a laser beam 13. The distribution of the focused laser beam 12 directly influences the density of information on the diskette. As seen in Fig. 2, information is written in a spiral track on one face 15 of the diskette. As seen in Fig. 3, the width 18 of this track must be equal to or greater than the diameter of the intense portion 17 of the focused laser beam in order to reduce interference of adjacent tracks.

In the invention, the face of a diskette or other medium is manufactured with two interleaved tracks. This medium may be manufactured simply and inexpensively according to the invention. In addition, simple, reliable, and non-destructive writing and erasure of the recorded information is achieved according to the invention.

Fig. 4 shows one embodiment of the invention, where the interleaved tracks are spirals. In Fig. 4, a recording track 15 and a non-recording track 19 form spiral paths through the face of the diskette 10. As seen in Fig. 5, the presence of the non-recording track 19 allows the intense portions of the focused laser beam to illuminate regions outside of the recording track 15. To maintain a suitable signal to noise ratio, the most intense portions of the focused beam may not illuminate more than one recording track 15. However, the most intense portions of the focused beam may illuminate the non-recording tracks 19 as shown in Fig. 5. The use of a non-recording track 19 thus allows adjacent recording tracks 15 to be more closely spaced than in the prior art because the intense portions of the focused laser beam may sweep through the same area 19 from one track to the next, whereas in the prior art, as shown in Fig. 3, the intense portions of the focused laser beam may not sweep through the same area from one track to the next. The extra recording density provided by the invention can be clearly seen by comparing the track pitch in Fig. 3 to the track pitch in Fig. 5.

Fig. 6A clarifies the distribution of intensity of the focused laser beam. As can be seen in the plot of Fig. 6A, the intensity of the focused laser beam has a Gaussian distribution with respect to position.

The majority of the power of this beam lies in the central region around the maximum intensity I_{MAX} . To achieve a tolerable signal to noise ratio, the intense regions of the focused beam (i.e. those regions with intensity greater than I_{MIN} , which is a given fraction of the maximum intensity) should not be allowed to produce interference. Therefore, these regions should not be allowed to illuminate adjacent recording tracks.

Referring to Fig. 6B, the nature of the interference between recording tracks is illustrated. The Gaussian nature of the focused laser beam implies that some portions of the focused laser beam will illuminate adjacent recording tracks 15 regardless of the recording track pitch, and will create noise in the detected signal. However, if the ratio of the signal (response from the desired, central, recording track) to the noise (response from other recording tracks) is large, the error rate of the system is tolerable, and may be corrected by a suitable error correction code. As seen in Fig. 6B, the non-recording tracks 19 improve the signal-to-noise ratio by reducing the response from the non-recording regions directly adjacent to the desired recording track.

Figs. 7A through 7D illustrate the preferred method of manufacture of a medium with recording and non-recording tracks. As shown in Fig. 7A, a prototype substrate 24 to be used as a pattern is coated with a negative-working photo-resist 25. The photo-resist 25 is then exposed to light through interferometry, creating a finely pitched pattern of exposed areas. In one embodiment of the invention, the exposure may follow the methods for creating a textured surface disclosed in US Patent 4,758,307 and US Patent 4,616,237 and US Patent 4,724,444 issued respectively on July 18, 1988, October 7, 1986, and February 9, 1988 to Pettigrew et al., incorporated by reference herein, and in Gardner et al, "Volume Production of Plasmon Optical Discs", Technical Digest of IEEE/OSA Topical Meeting on Optical Data Storage, Washington, 1985, paper WDD5, available from the IEEE in New York, NY, also incorporated by reference herein.

The result is a "speckled" pattern of exposed areas 26 in the photo-resistive material 25. As shown in Fig. 7B, a laser is then used to fully expose selected tracks 27 in the photo-resistive material 25. The exposed areas 26 and 27 of photo-resist are then washed off of the substrate 24 by conventional means, resulting in the textured surface containing the unremoved portions of the photoresist, as depicted in Fig. 7B. This textured surface is then metallized to form a metal master. The metal master is then used to press or cast copies of the textured surface in magnetically inert media by conventional means.

In one embodiment, the pressing or casting

5 may be performed on a thick transparent plastic substrate, forming the overcoat to receive a layer of reflective metallization or magneto-optical material (or both), creating an optical or magneto-optical storage medium. In another embodiment, the pressing or casting may be performed on an opaque plastic substrate which then receives a layer of metallization or magneto-optical material (or both), and subsequently receives a transparent plastic overcoat.

10 A pressed copy of the metal master is shown in Fig. 7C. In Fig. 7C, the textured pattern pressed into the copy is the negative of the textured surface in the metallized prototype medium shown in Fig. 7B. The resulting surface has roughened areas 19 and smooth areas 15. These areas will become the non-recording and recording tracks, respectively. As shown in Fig. 7D, magnetic material is sputtered onto the surface of the textured medium. Material accumulates evenly in the recording regions 15, but accumulates unevenly in the non-recording regions 19. The unevenly accumulated material in the non-recording regions 19 is less susceptible to magnetic recording than the evenly accumulated material in the recording regions 15, thus creating recording and non-recording tracks.

15 Referring to Fig. 7E, an alternative method of manufacture of recording and non-recording track regions utilizes a hydrogenated carbon composition (HCC) coating. The medium is first deposited with magneto-optical material 29, and the magneto-optical material is covered with a layer 31 of suitable protective materials, such as silicon nitride (Si_3N_4) or aluminum nitride (AlN). Finally, a coating 33 of several hundred Angstroms of HCC is deposited over the protective nitride layer 31 by plasma assisted chemical vapor deposition. This coating 33 may be as disclosed in US Patent application Serial No. 344,990 filed on April 28, 1989, by Paul H. Schmidt et al, entitled "Hydrogenated Carbon Composition", assigned to the same assignee as the present application, and incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

20 The HCC coating 33 is initially more than 60% transparent in the region of interest, but may be made less transparent (i.e., more absorbing) by Gallium liquid metal ion bombardment in selected areas. Materials other than gallium may also work. According to the invention, such implantation is used to form the non-recording bands 19, either by bulk irradiation of the medium using a lithographic mask, or by writing the bands with a high potential ion gun (for example, with potential greater than 10 kV). The energy level of the liquid metal write system can be adjusted locally to vary the depth of implantation to control the absorptivity of the affected areas, as shown, for example, at 19a in Fig. 25 7F, Where the ion implantation stops short of the

full depth of the HCC coating 33. In addition, the nonrecording bands 19 do not necessarily have to be written at a uniform density. The energy level and resulting track opacity can be variegated. If desired, a nonrecording band can be composed of discrete closely spaced tracks or lines 19b as shown in Fig. 7F. Lines 19b can be sized and spaced so as to form a diffraction grating, if desired. Both systems, variable depth and nonuniform density, constitute means of controlling the degree of crosstalk from adjacent recording tracks.

The HCC coating 33 has useful anti-corrosion properties. Therefore, in other embodiments of the invention shown in Fig. 7F, the HCC coating 33 may be deposited directly over the magneto-optical material 29 to form a corrosion barrier.

The HCC coating also has lubricating properties. These may be used in other embodiments of the invention where a HCC coating is also used on the bottom surface of the optical head, thereby reducing friction at the interface between the optical head and the recording medium.

Fig. 8 shows an alternative method of manufacture of recording and non-recording track regions according to the invention. The surface of a prototype medium is corrugated in a series of grooves which follow the pattern of the desired recording and non-recording track regions. These corrugations generally form a V-shape. The prototype medium may be created, in preferred embodiments, by forming the V-shaped grooves in a metal master through conventional metal etching techniques. Copies of the master may then be pressed into magnetically inert media, as discussed above in conjunction with Figs. 7A through 7C.

To form recording and non-recording tracks in the embodiment of Fig. 8, magnetic material is sputtered onto the surface of the pressed inert medium. Material accumulates on the medium surface at a constant vertical thickness. That is, the material thickness d_1 is roughly constant throughout the surface of the medium. However, the thickness of the magnetic material in the normal direction is substantially less within the V-shaped corrugations. That is, the thickness d_2 is substantially less than the thickness d_1 because of the V-shaped corrugations. The thicknesses d_2 and d_1 are related by the cosine of the angle θ of the V-shape, as shown in the figure. In preferred embodiments, the V-shaped groove is relatively deep, that is, deeper than 1/4 of the Wavelength of the magneto-optical laser, so that the angle θ approaches 90°. The uneven distribution of magnetic material is carefully controlled such that the V-shaped regions 19 are substantially less susceptible to magnetic recording than the flat regions 15. In this way, the flat regions 15 comprise recording tracks, whereas the V-shaped regions 19 comprise

non-recording tracks.

Fig. 9 shows another alternative method of manufacture of recording and non-recording track regions according to the invention. The surface of the medium is corrugated in a series of raised tracks 15 which follow the pattern of the desired recording and non-recording tracks. Magnetic material is deposited on the surface of the medium at a deposition angle 30 such that material accumulates in the raised regions 15 but does not accumulate in the lower regions 19. Because of the resulting uneven distribution of magnetic material, the raised regions 15 comprise recording tracks, whereas the lower regions 19 comprise non-recording tracks.

The above has discussed the invention in light of particular embodiments. This description should be viewed as illustrative, and not as a limitation. Other embodiments fall within the spirit of the invention. For example, Fig. 10 shows an alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein a first deposition angle 32 and a second deposition angle 34 are used to deposit materials on a corrugated medium face having several different raised areas. Material 36 accumulated on the medium face from the first deposition angle 32 may cover a different area of the medium face than material 37 accumulated from the second deposition angle 34. In this way, some regions 19 may be characterized by the lack of any material, other regions 38 may be characterized by the presence of one material, and still other regions 39 may be characterized by the presence of both materials. These different regions may then be susceptible to different types of magnetic or other recording according to the invention.

Fig. 11 shows another alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein the recording and non-recording tracks form concentric tracks on a diskette medium. Fig. 12 shows another alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein the recording and non-recording tracks form linear parallel tracks on an optical storage card medium. Other embodiments of the invention are within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. An optical data storage disk having two faces, comprising:
alternately disposed recording and non-recording tracks in a given radial width of one disk face, said tracks being nonintersecting, said recording tracks being responsive to a recording signal for recording information by modulation of a physical property of said disk face other than reflectivity, said non-recording track being less responsive to said

recording signal than said recording track.

2. The optical storage disk of claim 1, wherein said recording and non-recording tracks comprise continuous spirals through said radial width of said one disk face.

3. The optical storage disk of claim 2, wherein said modulated physical property is the magnetization of said recording track region.

4. The optical storage disk of claim 1, wherein said recording and non-recording tracks comprise concentric circular tracks in said radial width of said one disk face.

5. The optical storage disk of claim 4, wherein said modulated physical property is the magnetization along said recording track region.

6. An optical data storage apparatus, comprising: an optical data storage disk having two faces; alternately disposed recording and non-recording tracks in a given radial width of one disk face; and means for directing a light beam towards said one disk face, the distribution of intensity of the focused laser beam being such that the intensity of the portion of the beam illuminating the desired recording track is sufficiently greater than the intensity of the portions of the beam illuminating other recording tracks to produce a low error rate, said recording tracks being responsive to a recording signal for recording information by modulation of a physical property of said disk face other than reflectivity, said non-recording tracks being less responsive to said recording signal than said recording tracks.

7. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said recording and non-recording tracks comprise continuous spirals through said radial width of said one disk face.

8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein said modulated physical property is the magnetization along said recording tracks.

9. The apparatus of claim 6, wherein said recording and non-recording tracks comprise concentric circular tracks in said radial width of said one disk face.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein said modulated physical property is the magnetization along said recording tracks.

11. A method of manufacture of an optical data storage medium comprising the steps of: providing a master; forming a pattern of regions on one face of said master, said regions denoted by varying elevations; providing a medium comprised of substantially inert material with respect to a given physical measurement; contacting one face of said medium with the patterned face of said master to emboss said medium face with a copy of said regions denoted by varying elevations; depositing, on said one medium face, reactive material with respect to said physical measurement, such that at least one of said denoted regions is substantially less reactive with respect to said physical measurement than one other said region.

5 12. The method of claim 11, wherein said physical measurement is magnetization.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said denoted regions are continuous, non-intersecting, tracks of textured and smooth areas in said one medium face.

10 14. The method of claim 13, wherein said medium is a disk having two faces.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said tracks form spirals through a given radial width of said one disk face.

15 16. The method of claim 15, wherein said denoted regions comprise ridges and grooves forming continuous, non-intersecting, tracks.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said grooves are substantially V-shaped.

20 18. The method of claim 11, wherein said physical measurement is reflectivity.

19. The method of claim 11, wherein said deposition of reactive material is performed in accordance with a deposition angle.

25 20. The method of claim 19, wherein said denoted regions comprise ridges and grooves forming continuous, non-intersecting, tracks.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said ridges have flat upper surfaces, and said grooves have flat lower surfaces.

30 22. A recording medium, comprising: a substrate with a plurality of substantially parallel, spaced tracks in at least one area, the surfaces of said tracks being flat and coplanar, the intertrack regions of the substrate occupying the space between said tracks having a continuous topography different from that of said tracks and extending along substantially the entire length of said tracks adversely affecting the susceptibility to recording or reading information between the tracks as compared to within the tracks themselves.

35 23. The medium of claim 22, wherein a layer of magnetic material for magneto-optical recording is deposited over said substrate substantially assuming the topography of said substrate.

40 24. The medium of claim 23, wherein said substrate is transparent.

45 25. The medium of claim 22, wherein a layer of phase transition material for phase transition recording is deposited over said substrate substantially assuming the topography of said substrate.

50 26. A method of manufacture of an optical data storage medium comprising the steps of: providing a medium comprised of substantially inert material with respect to a given physical measurement; providing a reactive material with respect to said physical measurement;

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producing, on one face of said medium, ridges and grooves, said grooves dimensioned to accumulate less said reactive material than said grooves when said medium is deposited by said material in accordance with a given deposition angle;

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depositing, on said one medium face, said reactive material in accordance with said deposition angle.

27. The method of claim 24, wherein said ridges and grooves form continuous, non-intersecting, tracks.

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28. The method of claim 26, wherein said ridges have flat upper surfaces, and said grooves have flat lower surfaces.

29. A method of manufacture of an optical data storage medium comprising the steps of:

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providing a medium comprised of substantially inert material with respect to a given physical measurement;

depositing, on one medium face, reactive material with respect to said physical measurement,

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forming, over said reactive material, a coating of hydrogenated carbons,

exposing said coating to ion beam bombardment along a continuous track such that said track becomes more absorbing to light.

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30. The method of claim 29, further comprising adjusting the energy of ion beam bombardment to control the degree of absorptivity.

31. The method of claim 30, wherein said energy is varied over said track to provide a track with non-uniform absorptivity.

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32. The method of claim 29, further comprising performing such exposure of said coating so as to form closely spaced areas which collectively define a track with increased absorptivity.

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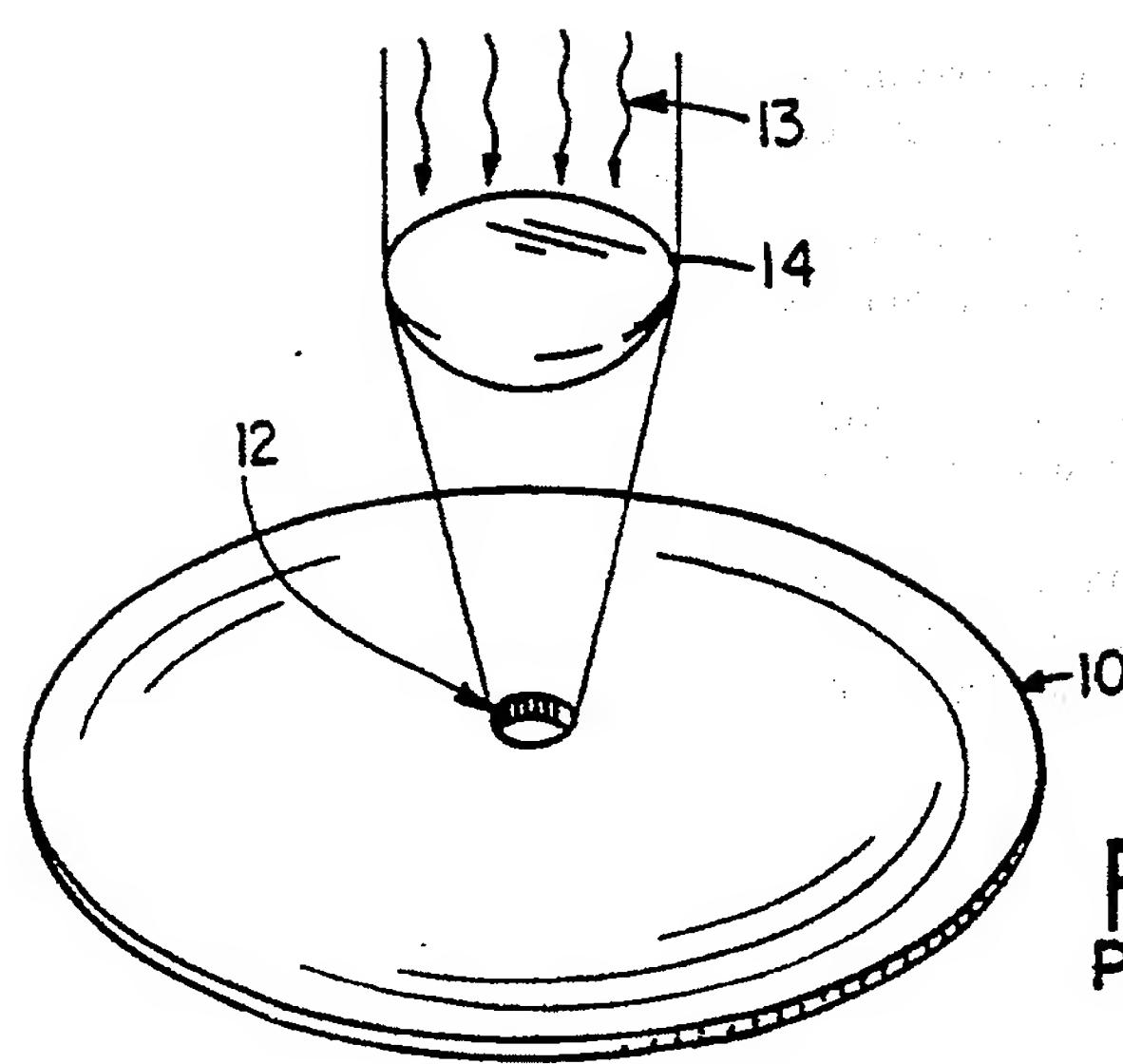


FIG. I
PRIOR ART

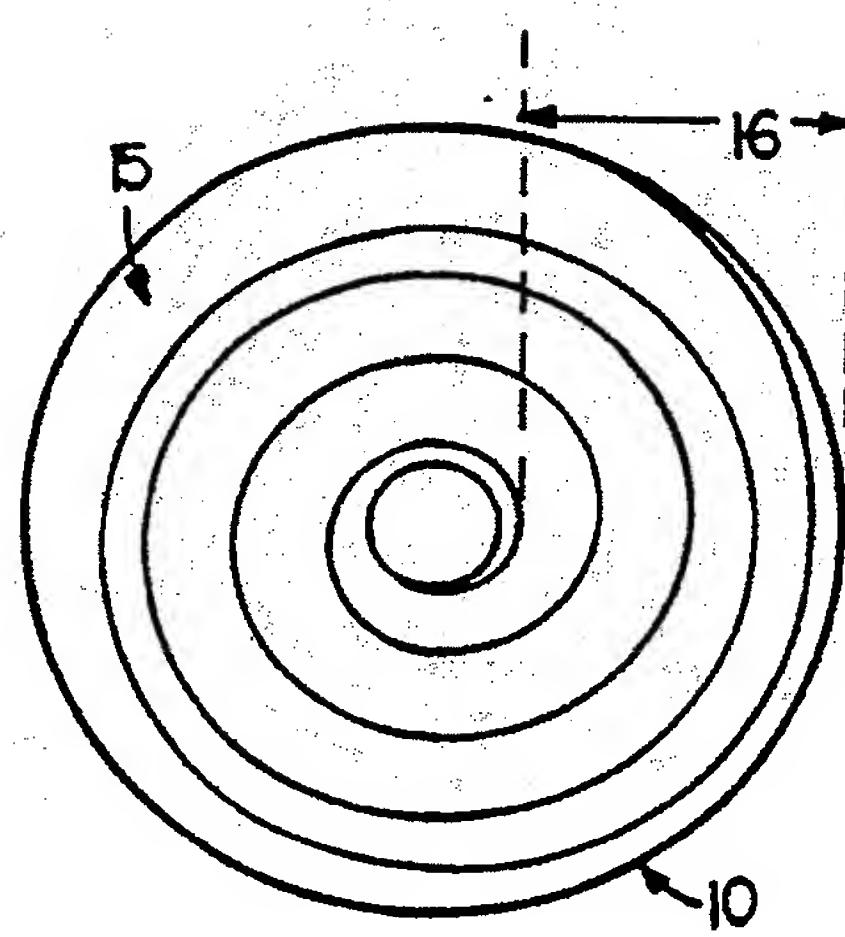


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

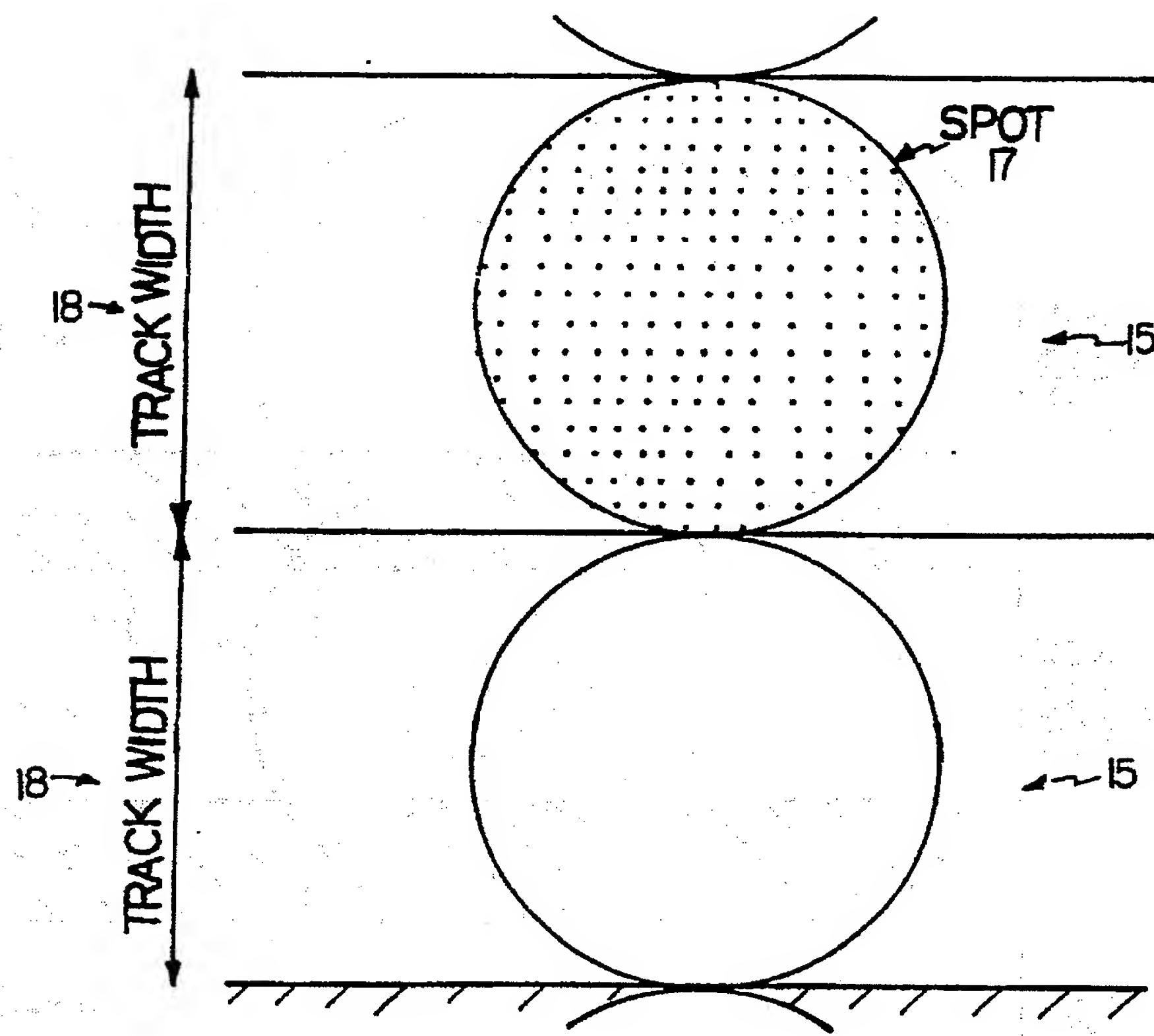
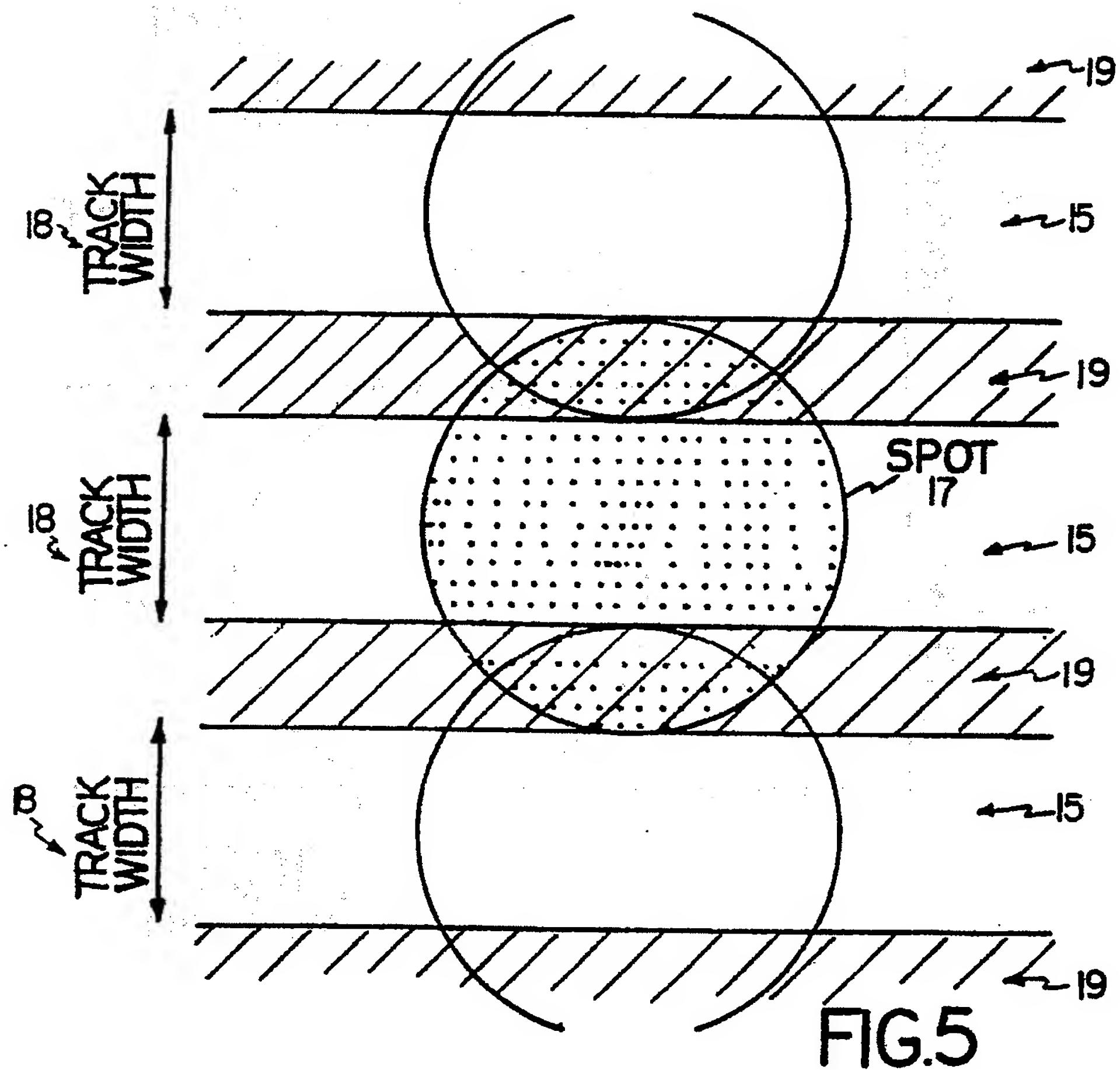
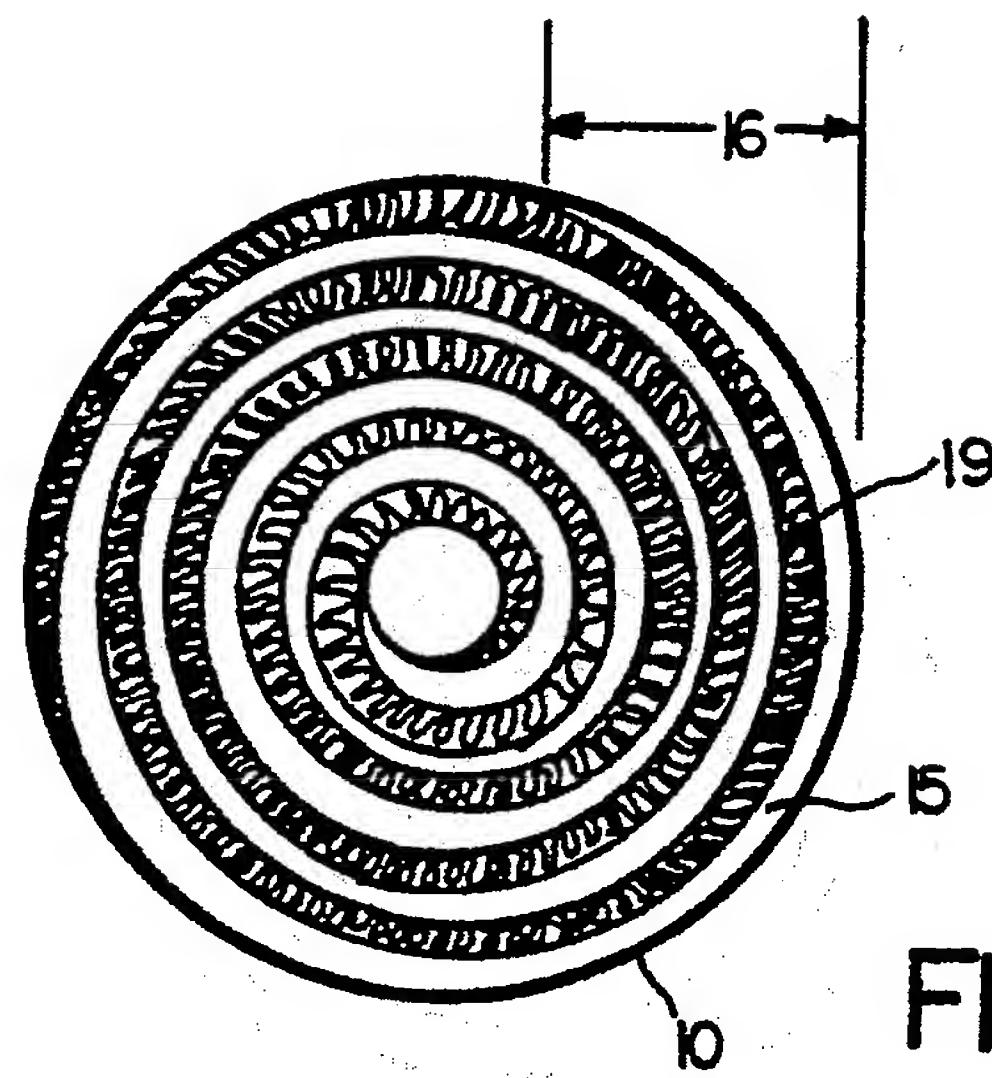


FIG. 3
(PRIOR ART)



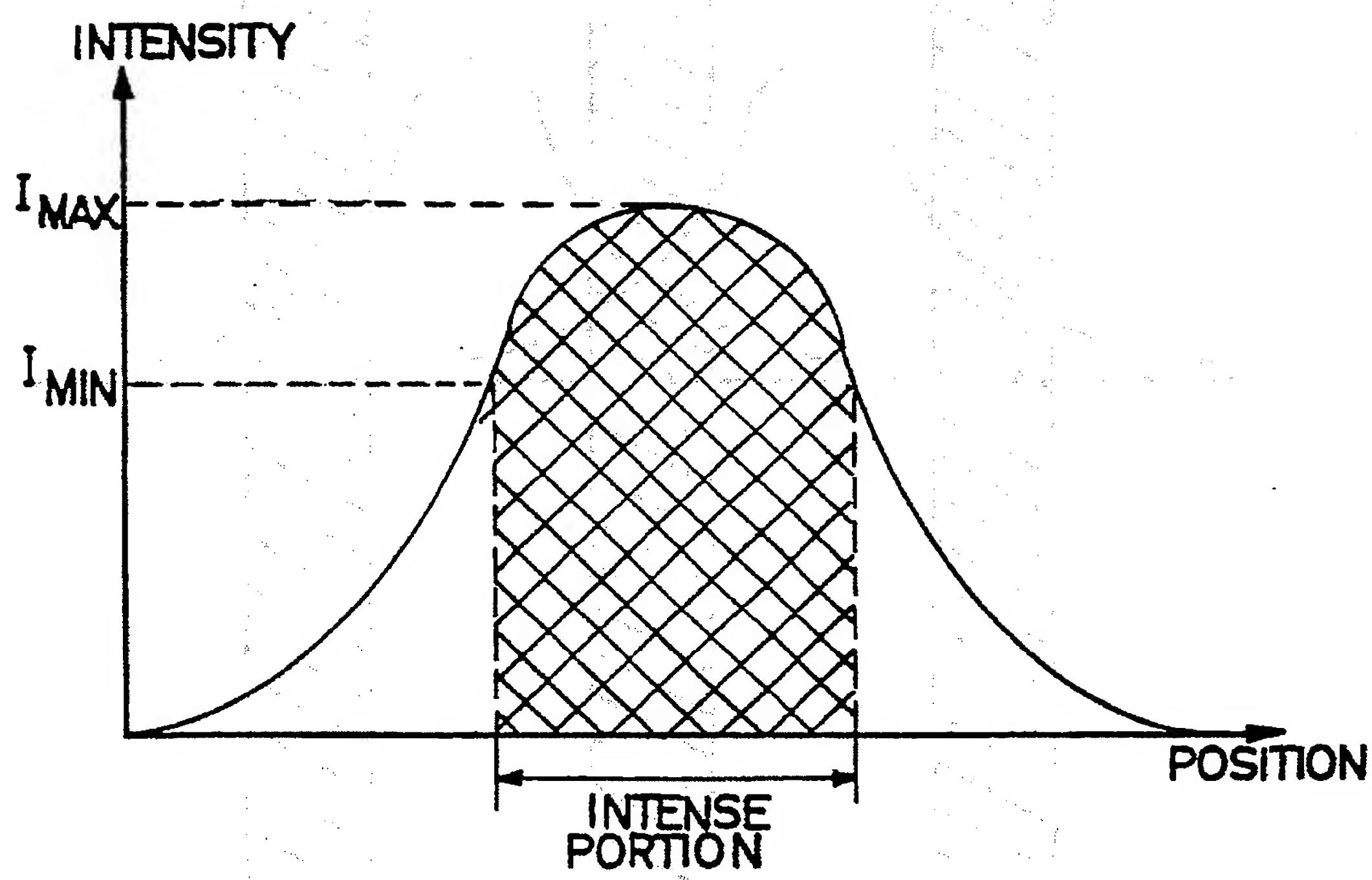


FIG.6A

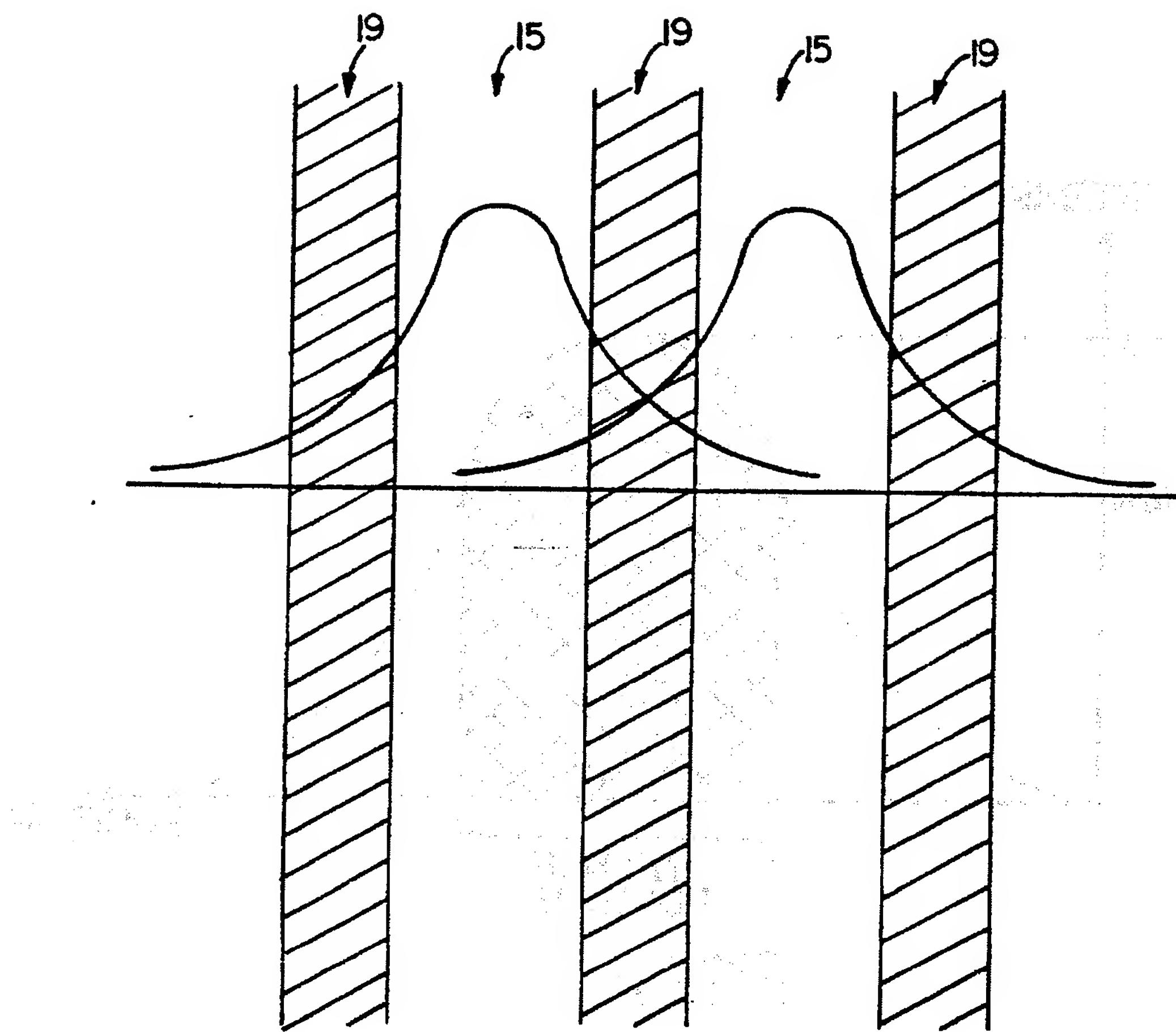


FIG.6B

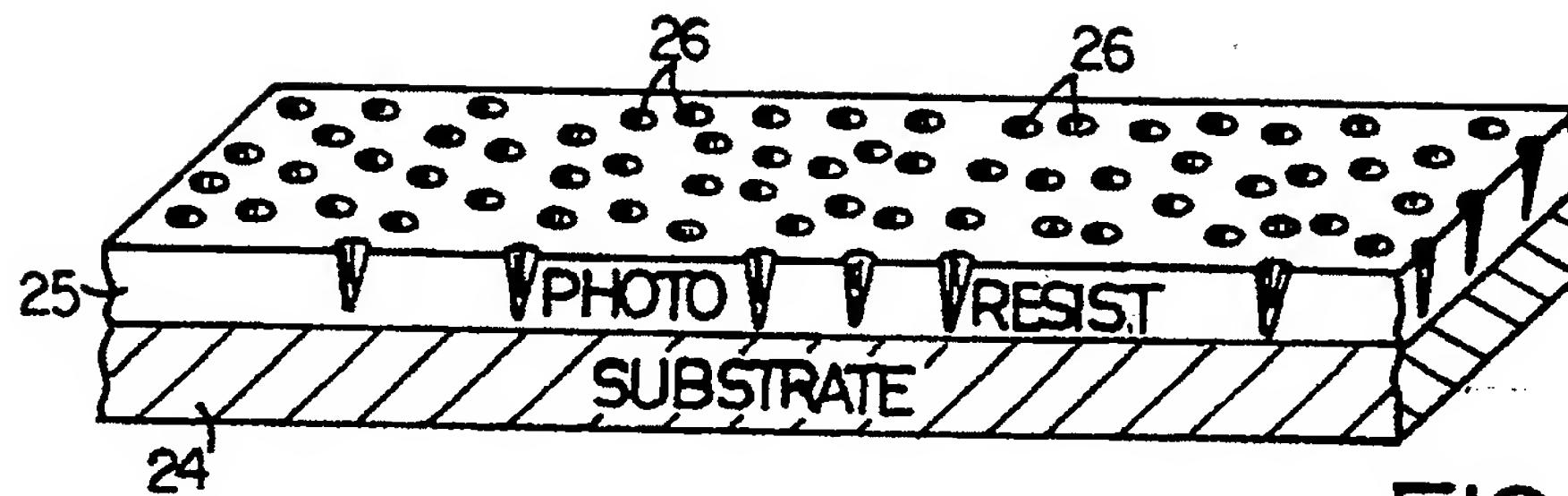


FIG.7A

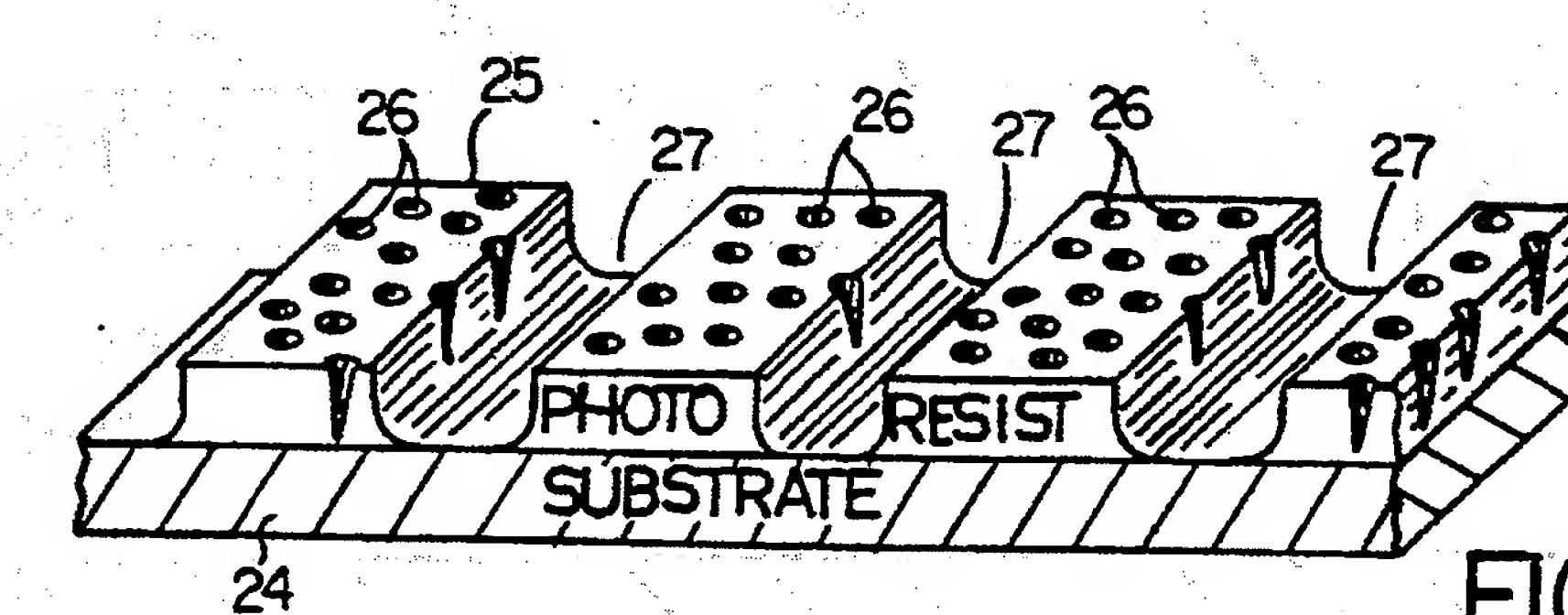


FIG.7B

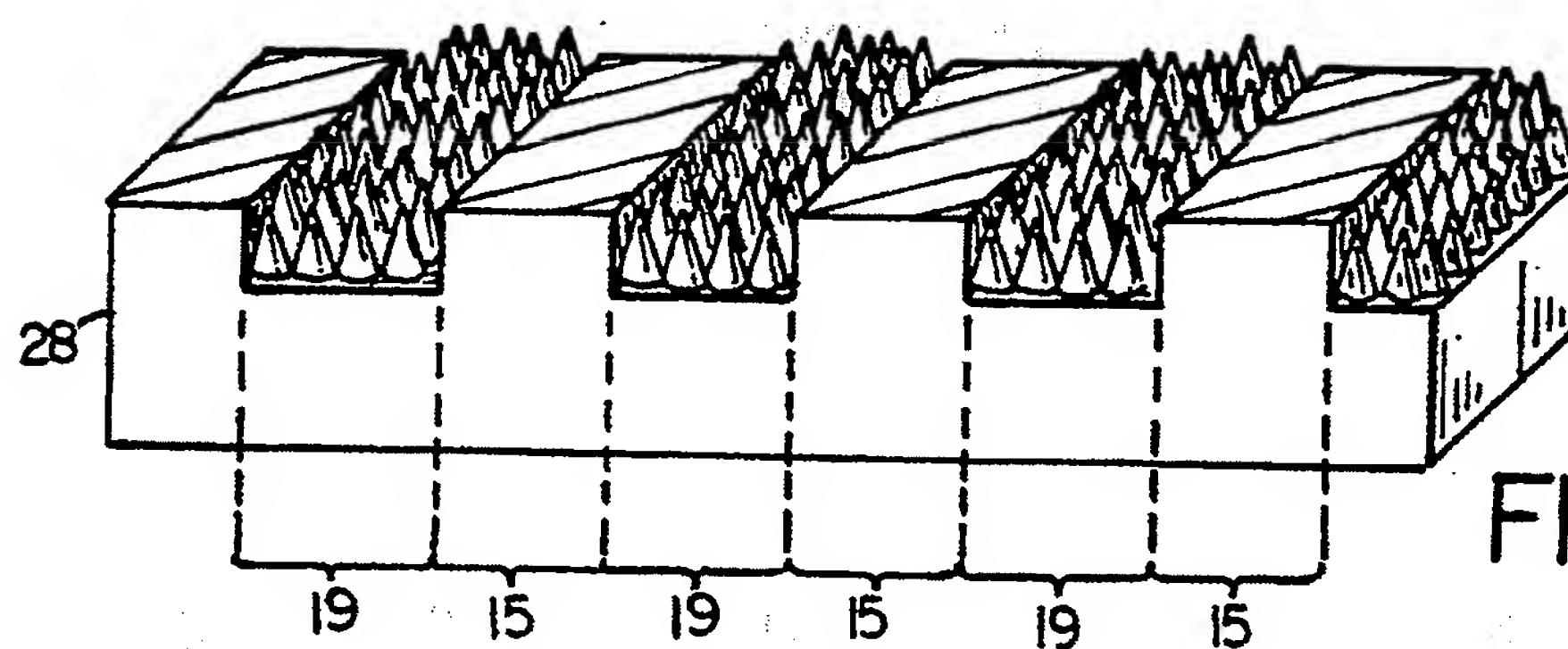


FIG.7C

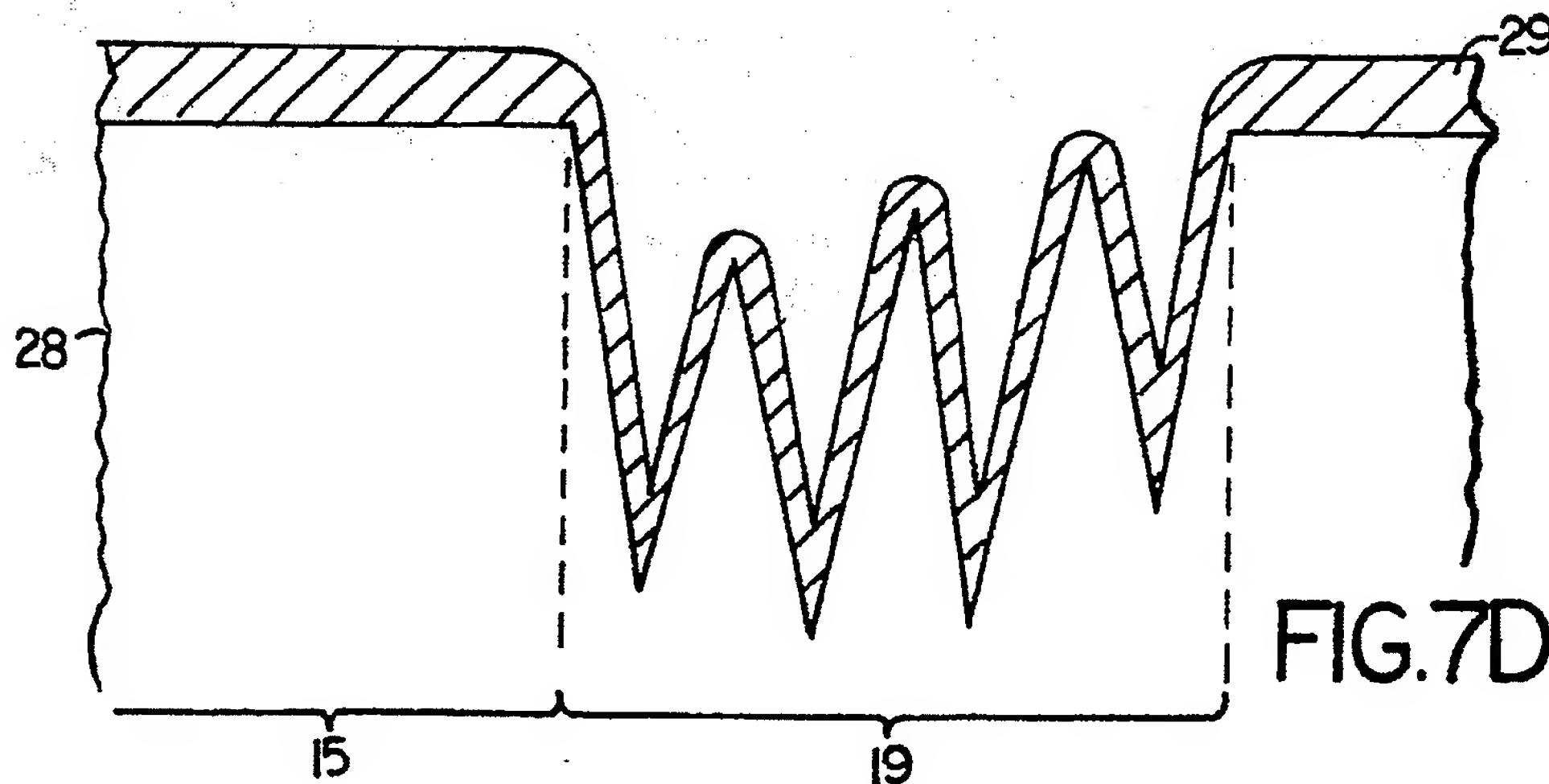


FIG.7D

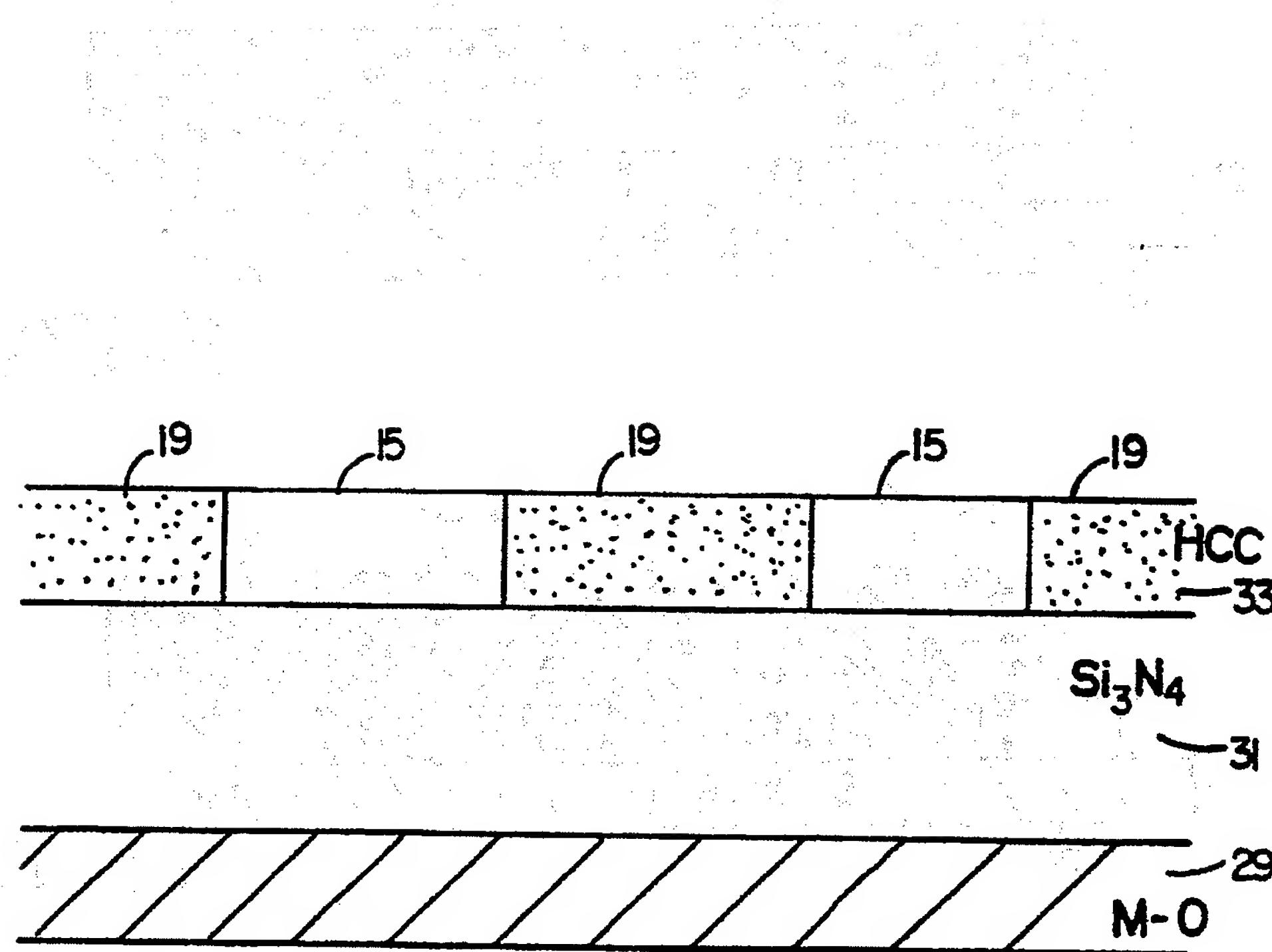


FIG.7E

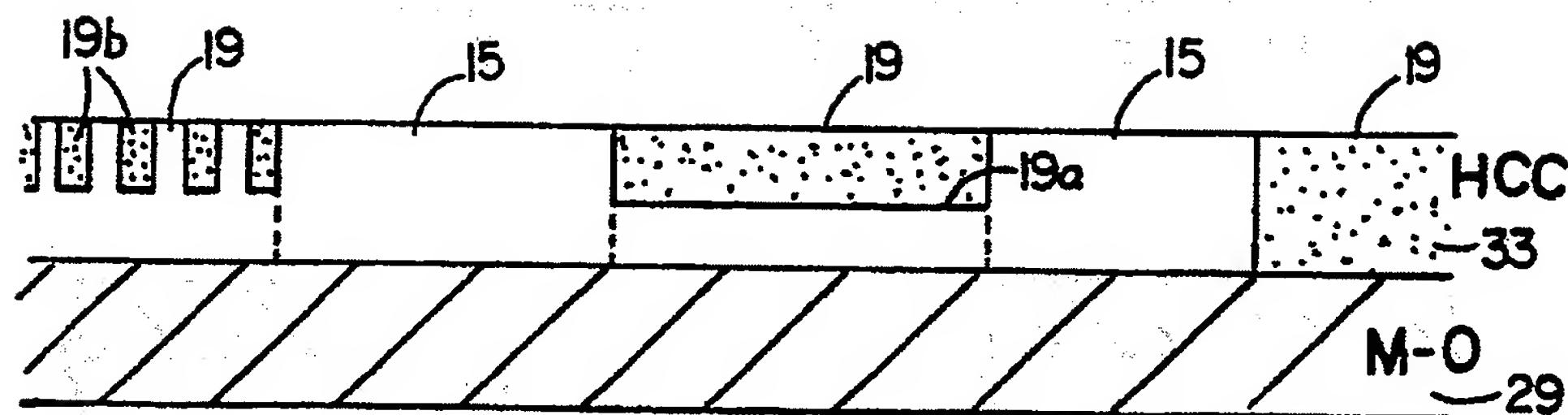


FIG.7F

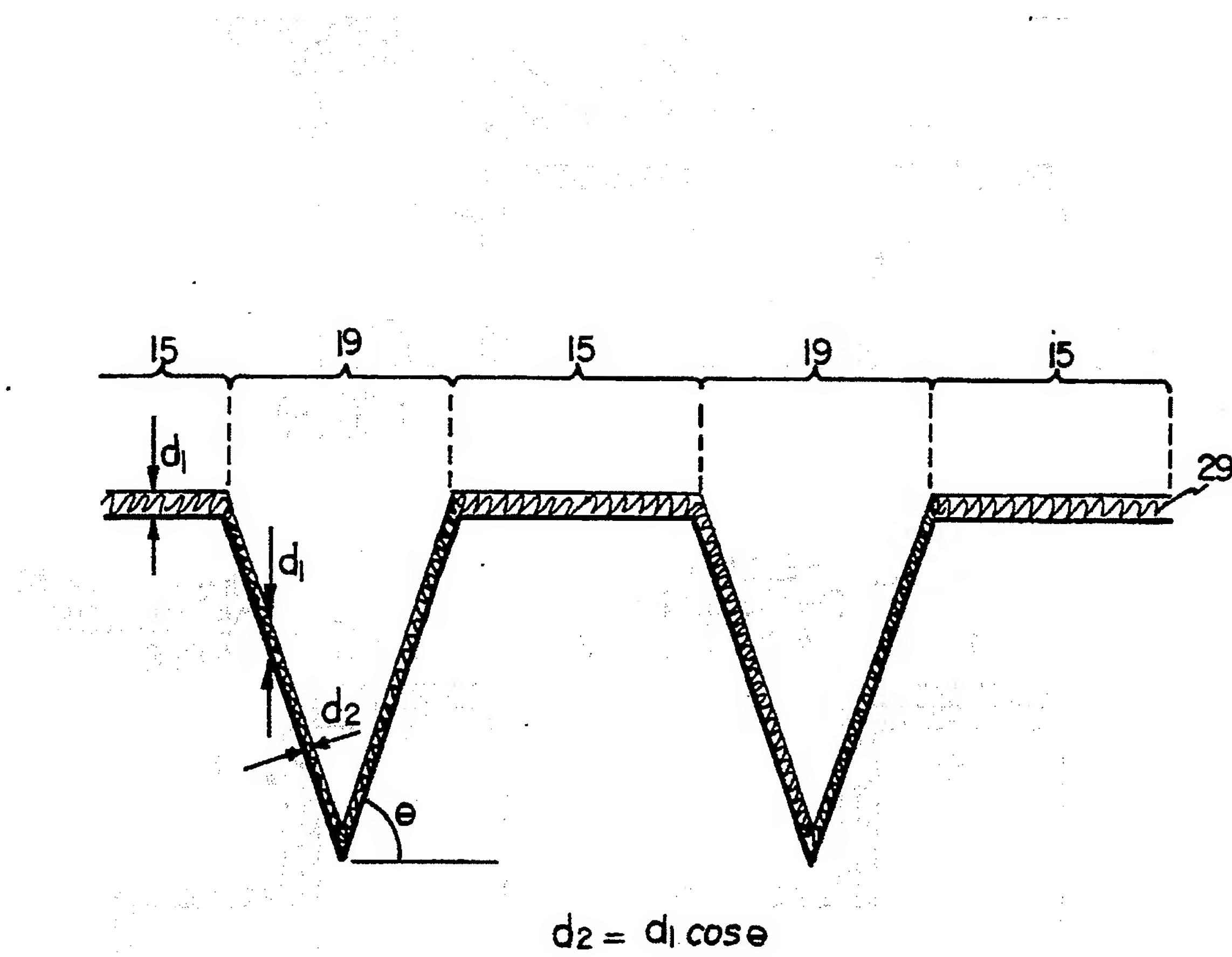


FIG.8

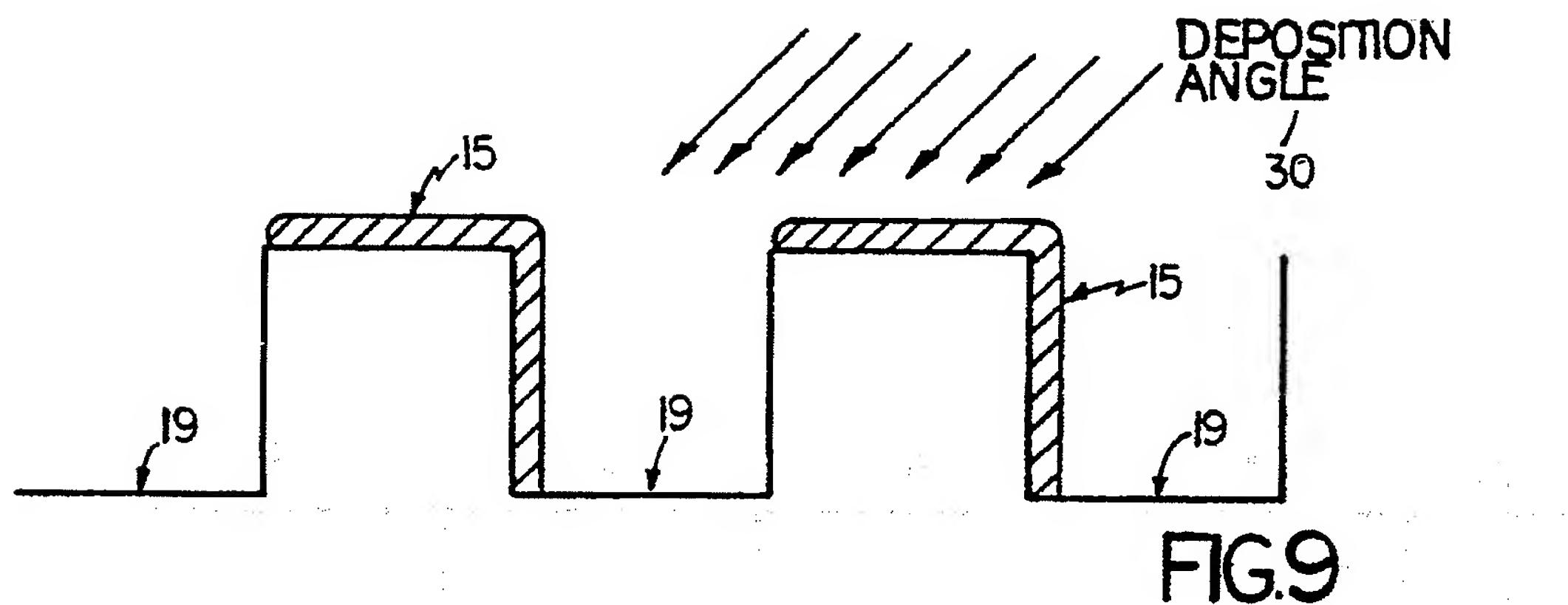


FIG.9

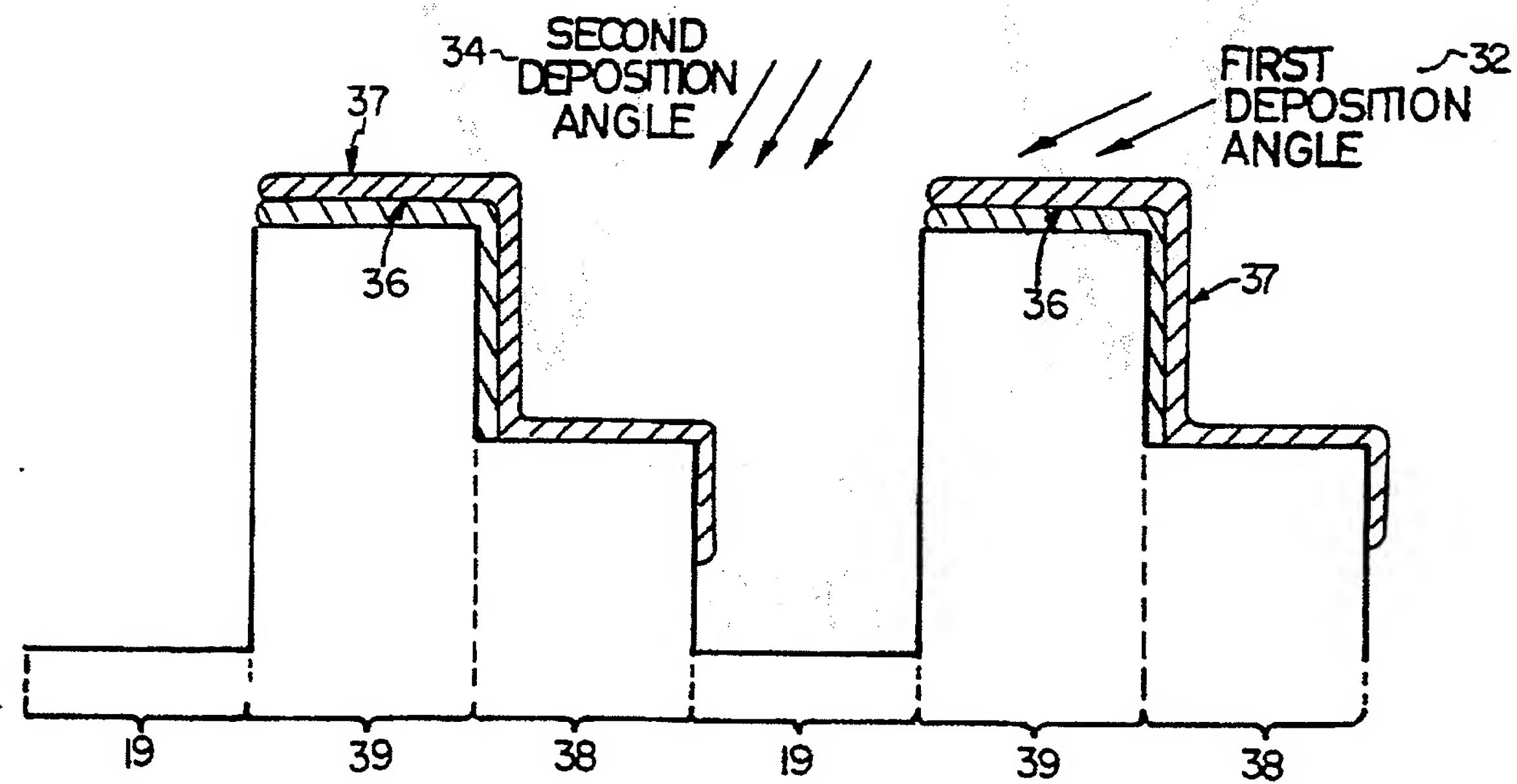


FIG.10

